

# Victory for the People

An Editorial

DESPITE the enraged cries of the Rhee's, the Chiangs and the McCarthys, who see their only future in a full-scale Asian war, a ceasefire in Korea seems imminent.

The American people, along with the vast majority of all other peoples of the world, hail this event.

We welcome it as a great people's victory over the diseased and criminal few who thrive on bloodshed, the merchants of death and their grisly political lackeys.

All honor to those who fought so long and so unselfishly to stop this barbarous slaughter: to the heroic Korean people, who gave so many of their sons and daughters in order to save their country from foreign interventionists and puppet gangster hacks.

To the great Chinese people, without whose entry into the war, though prompted by their own self-interest, the war criminal MacArthur might have crossed the Yalu and embroiled us in an even more disastrous conflict!

To the great Soviet people, whose political and diplomatic struggle to end the war finally mobilized world forces with the power to prevail over the war camp!

To the peoples of India, Britain, France, Indonesia and other countries, who rallied behind the great international drives to force the warmakers to negotiate an armistice!

To the heroic peoples of Latin America, who refused to allow themselves to be used to fight Asians!

And to our own people, the democratic-minded, peace-loving people of the United States, who registered their demand for a cease-fire in thousands of letters, scores of public opinion polls, petitions, demonstrations, meetings and personal appeals, and in the votes with which last November they indicated their plain desire for peace in Korea!

To all these there should be honor, for it was their courage and constancy in the struggle which brought the men of war to the current advanced stage of the truce negotiations.

For let the plain truth be told and never forgotten:

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# TRUCE AT HAND

Truce delegates met at 10 p.m. last night, with establishment of a new ceasefire line the last question to be settled before signing of a Korean armistice. Agreement on prisoner exchange, the obstacle that blocked an armistice for nearly two years, was reached yesterday.

Although a ceasefire line, which is roughly the present battle line, was fixed in November, 1951, it was good only for one month, with the understanding that as the fighting continued new lines would be drawn.

Expressing optimism concerning the overcoming of remaining difficulties, the Peking radio said an armistice "will materialize without further delay" now that the war prisoner agreement has been signed. It said once the new ceasefire line is drawn, "hostilities

in Korea will cease."

The Syngman Rhee regime, however, declared its intention of fighting on alone, and the brewing conflict between the UN and Syngman Rhee authorities was regarded as the chief obstacle to peace.

Rhee authorities summoned to South Korea all their officers in training in the U. S. and imposed more drastic "security" restrictions.

Speculation arose as to whether

an alleged bombing of Seoul by two propeller-driven planes had been staged by the Rhee forces to cover up new barbarities against the civilian population. Much small arms firing was heard at the time of the alleged raid. Although 15 bombs were reportedly dropped on "congested streets," fewer than a dozen persons were said to have been injured from the "air raid."

Lt. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Commander of the Eighth Army, said the Rhee forces were unable to mount an offensive at this time.

However, it was recalled that although the Rhee forces were unable to mount an offensive in June, 1950, they did succeed in provoking large-scale incidents on the 38th Parallel, one of which, launched early in the morning of June 25, 1950, was hurled back over the line by North Korean forces. It was this Rhee attack which started the Korean war.

Optimism in Peking over the prospects of an armistice was matched in London, where the

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## Judge Kaufman Spurns New Rosenberg Evidence

Judge Irving Kaufman, who justified his sentencing of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to death because they had actually brought on the Korean war, yesterday refused to look at any of the new evidence which the defense presented in an effort to stop the unprecedented peacetime execution scheduled for June 18.

With brusque words, Kaufman also swept aside the defense motion for a stay of execution pending a higher court's ruling on his refusal to look at the new evidence.

To onlookers in the courtroom—among whom were Julius' mother and the world-famed atomic scientist, Dr. Harold Urey—the judge hardened his heart and mind

against the crushing and dramatic effect of the new evidence, which exposes this case before mankind as one of the most shocking in modern times.

Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julius, will appeal to the nation at the Thursday Union Square rally to help save her son and his wife.

The defense pleaded with Kauf-

man to hold a hearing in which he would look at the new evidence which vitally affects key issues in the case. He refused.

This new evidence included a console table, which David and Ruth Greenglass swore had been given to the Rosenbergs "by the Russians" as a gift for their alleged spying, and in which there was a hollow space for film de-

veloping. The defense had irrefutable proof that this table was actually bought at Macy's department store for \$21. The Rosenbergs swore they had paid for it in 1944. The table has no hollow space as the Greenglasses swore.

Also included are documents proving that David and Ruth Greenglass lied when they said the FBI had not probed them on David's uranium stealing at Los Alamos. This theft provided the key to the hold which the FBI had on David when they arrested him.

Justifying his insistence on the execution, Kaufman based himself on the argument of the government as presented by U. S. attorney.

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## RHEE'S TRAIL— June 25, 1950 to June 9, 1953

By Daily Worker Foreign Department

Reaction today of the Syngman Rhee authorities to the prospect of peace in Korea strips off the camouflage from a number of aspects of the bloody three-year conflict.

The Rhee clique's present opposition to peace in Korea, their threats to continue the war, and their desperate introduction of new "security" measures throw into sharp focus the role of this gang in relation to the entire war.

Today's developments are grim reminders of these facts:

- The word of the Rhee authorities that the North Koreans were the aggressors was the SOLE GROUND for the intervention by President Truman and the subsequent rubber-stamping of this intervention by the UN Security Council.

- The outbreak of the war saved

the Rhee clique from ouster by the masses in South Korea.

- The popular revolt in South Korea against the Rhee clique was



RHEE

an outgrowth of the people's desire for PEACEFUL UNIFICATION which the North Koreans proposed and the Rhee gang opposed.

For each of these facts, so important now to the American people's understanding and evaluating of the war, there is abundant proof.

### OTHER FACTS

Of course, the actual proof of which side was really the aggressor that morning of June 25, 1950 is contained in many other facts, such as (1) the fact that the "incidents" on the 38th Parallel had occurred many times previously, all launched by the Rhee clique; and (2) that on June 25, 1950, large formations of the Rhee troops had created another such "incident," this time with the purpose of over-running all North Ko-

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## UNION SQ. CLEMENCY RALLY THURS.

A Union Square Rally for Clemency will be held this Thursday from 5 to 7 p.m. as a major highlight of the week's campaign to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

On Sunday, persons from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will board a "Clemency Train" to Washington to join people throughout the country at the White House to urge President Eisenhower to grant clemency.

# 5,000 Dockers Picket Hearing

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# Viet-Nam Liberation Forces Are Winning The Battle for Rice

Joseph Starobin, Daily Worker correspondent, having reached a battalion of the 308th Division of the Viet-Nam People's Army, discusses Viet-Nam's problems with Commander Vu.

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

(Eighth of a Series)

From Somewhere Inside Viet Nam

"FOR US IT IS VERY SIMPLE," the commander Vu had said. "Unless we defeat the enemy, we won't have enough to eat."

But it is also true that in order to defeat the enemy, it was necessary to have something to eat. Courage alone could not win victories in a long-drawn out war. Here lay

## Inside Free Viet-Nam

one of Ho Chi Minh's central problems. And the chief reason for his growing success lies in the economic changes which the Democratic Republic has brought about.

To use Ho's phrase, "the ricefields are battlefields," and it is on this field of battle that Free Viet-Nam has been winning. To those of us who come from highly developed

countries with varied industrial and agricultural production and large internal markets, it's hard to grasp the meaning of Viet-Nam's economic situation 85 years after French rule began. And it's not easy to imagine what happens to such a land in the catastrophe of war.

Eighty-five percent of the people live in villages. The village is the substance, the framework of all social relations. Here people depend on those green shoots, hand-planted in the muddy rectangles, half-circles, irregular patches of water to produce enough rice for the family unit.

And rice culture is precarious: the ploughs and wooden harrows are pulled by buffaloes and oxen, without these animals, they must be pulled by human beings. Floods may sweep away the ridges, gouge

out the fields and wash out the crops; the drouth may turn the fields to dust and powder.

That part of the rice which is sold on the market to agents of foreign companies must command a good enough price to pay for some cotton cloth, for iron implements, for fuel. But the price of rice is determined by speculators on the international market; and

the goods which can be bought are almost entirely imported from abroad at prices determined by foreign markets. Even if the crop gets a good price, most of Viet-Nam's needs must be homespun and handforged.

THE SMALL NUMBER of people who work for wages have no more solid footing to their lives. These are the coal miners of Hongay near the coast, the phosphate miners of Laocay in the mountains, the workers on rubber plantations of the south, the producers of tea, coffee, pepper, shellac, and the hewers of the hardwoods in the forest, the handful of railway workers and mechanics in the cities.

The wages which they get also depends on the export abroad of goods sold at foreign prices; there is virtually no domestic industry to use these minerals, this rubber, this hardwood in case a big foreign company somewhere in France reduces prices or stops production. The workers fall back on their families in the villages or starve.

Hardly anything of an industrial middle class developed under French rule; only agents of export and import companies. Land lordism is the rule. And commerce, existing mainly in the bigger towns on any real scale, is the virtual monopoly of the 700,000 Chinese merchants—as elsewhere in south-east Asia.

These merchants live in their own quarters, buy and sell and send their profits home, but they do not invest in the domestic economy. Neither do the Indian

money lenders and cotton merchants who also operate in the crevices of this antique society on which imperialism has been superimposed.

### THE CRUCIAL QUESTION

revolves around ownership of the land. In the Bacbo, northern Viet-Nam, according to a 1948 report of the sub-commission on the modernization of Indo-China, an official French agency, 24 percent of the peasant families possessed no land at all. These numbered 275,000 families.

Of the balance who did have land, 98 percent were petty proprietors, with less than a half a hectare, and living on 40 percent of the land; these came to 946,500 families.

Two percent of the proprietors had from five to 50 hectares, and had 20 percent of the land; these were 17,500 families.

The remaining 20 percent of the land available was owned by 180 families with more 50 hectare estates.

In Truong-Bo or Annam, the central region, 50 families had 10 percent of the land and 10,900

### THE NEW EVIDENCE in the Rosenberg Case (6)

## The Non-Existent \$4,000

Following is the fifth instalment of the "Evidence in the Rosenberg Case," issued by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

A vital contradiction in dates revealed by the new documents shatters the Greenglass testimony about the \$4,000 the Rosenbergs allegedly gave him to leave the country.

A major premise of the prosecution was that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as alleged heads of a spy conspiracy, had large sums of money available. While the Rosenbergs denied ever giving \$4,000 to Greenglass, David Greenglass testified that he received \$4,000 from Julius Rosenberg and gave the money to one Louis Abel to hold. On Greenglass' request, Abel allegedly used the money to pay attorney O. John Rogge. Ruth Greenglass testified the money was paid on June 16, 1950.

But the newly discovered memorandum based on discussions that took place two days later—on June 18, 1950—describes "financial problems" and notes a request by Mrs. Greenglass that Rogge try to get himself court-appointed in the cases. The memorandum says:

"We first discussed the question of arranging a meeting of various relatives at our office to discuss financial problems. The relatives proposed are as follows. . . .

"There was subsequently present during the conference: Issy Feit, Sam Greenglass, Bernard Greenglass, and Louis Abel. . . . Mrs. Green-

more shared 15 percent more. There were 746,700 families (or 99 percent of the people) owning less than half a hectare, and 100,000 families without any land at all.

In Nam Bo, or Cochinchina the situation was even worse. The small landholders, with a half a hectare numbered 183,000 families and had 15 percent of the land; the average landholders with five to 50 hectares were 65,750 families operating 37 percent of the land.

But there were 6,300 landowners, many of them foreign companies, who had 45 percent of the land for themselves. Thus, 345,000 families, or 57 percent of the population had no land at all; they had to work for the landlords.

There were other features of the Vietnamese system: communal lands running from 20 to 30 percent of the acreage, and leased out under the rule of the "notables" of the village; these lands tended increasingly to become part of the big landholdings. In the Catholic provinces of Phat-diem, in the coastal plains of the north, the Catholic Church has a third of the land.

THE MAIN FEATURES are clear: a large percentage of landless peasants were agricultural laborers on the big estates, especial-

ly in the south; and a very large part of the people got along with atomized parcels, providing a very bare living in which whole families had to share. Nearly everyone was vulnerable to the slightest changes of economic weather.

No wonder that tenancy and sharecropping was widespread, the peasants often having to share as much as 70 percent of their crop with the landlord. And the field was wide open for usury, with the rates of interest often reaching 600 percent per year. In normal times, life was hazardous and miserable; in war, it broke down entirely.

And with communications so poor (in Laos, the French built exactly six miles of railway) it was possible for some areas to have famines while others had rice.

In 1944 the Japanese compelled many peasants to plant jute instead of rice, since Japan wanted the jute for its military operations in 1944; when speculators withheld the winter rice for higher prices after the upheavals early in 1945, the consequence was a famine in the summer of 1945 which took two million lives. This terrible famine faced the new Republic in its first days, and was only overcome by extraordinary measures such as getting buffaloes and carts and even manpower to haul rice from the south.

(To Be Continued)



YOUNG WOMAN of Viet Nam.

## Kenya African Union Outlawed By British

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 8. — The British imperialist government today outlawed the Kenya African Union, estimated to have 100,000 members, which had been leading the democratic struggles of the African people of this area.

Walter Odede, president of the Union and an African member of the colonial legislative council, was arrested last month and charged with "subversive" activities.

Jomo Kenyatta, first president of the Union, was sentenced earlier this year in a frameup trial to seven years imprisonment.

Lt. Gen. Sir George Erskine took over the campaign against the struggles of the African people.

## N.Y. Businessman Finds Same Prices On Czech Trip

Seymour Middleton, N. Y. importer and president of the National Bead & Stone Co., said yesterday on his return from a business trip to Czechoslovakia, that the recent revaluation of Czech money has not affected trade with the U. S.

Middleton stated that all prices he checked were quoted in dollars as they were before and that the prices were about the same.

He said he placed "a large order for rhinestones" and planned to go back in two or three months.





# 5,000 Dockers Picket Hearing

## INDEPENDENT NEEDED AS NEXT MAYOR, SAYS HALLEY

By MICHAEL SINGER

City council president Rudolph Halley said yesterday that the people are "looking for good independent leadership" in their next mayor and that "the time is getting very

short" for this independent candidate to emerge. Halley made his statement as part of a denunciation of Mayor Impellitteri, who earlier had accused Halley and Robert B. La Follette, Democratic insurgent leader on Manhattan's West Side, with being a "combination" to elect Halley mayor.

Halley said he has never actively sought support of any particular group for the mayoralty, but he indicated he was very much a candidate. He stated: "I have said publicly I would not be a candidate if my own Democratic Party did the right thing, or if an independent who knew something about the city and could run it right came up with the support of most of the people. As of this day, very little has happened to give me any confidence that the political leaders are going to give the people a truly independent candidate committed to fight crime and corruption, dedicated to efficient management and pledged to a liberal government."

A reporter asked, "Is 'liberal' upper or lower case 'l'?"

"Lower case," Halley answered. Halley has been one of the mayoralty aspirants prominently mentioned as a possible Liberal Party nominee.

His statement of principle followed a day of brickbat press conferences at City Hall. The Mayor, angry over La Follette's apparent disavowal of his candidacy, made over a radio broadcast Sunday, had charged that La Follette and Halley were in "combination to catapult Mr. Halley into some party nomination." Then the Mayor went on to say that from "the very minute" that Halley took office, "he's conducted a very vigorous campaign to become mayor of the city. All his actions, all his votes were geared in that direction, and that direction only."

When this was reported to Halley later, the council president said, "The Mayor seems to be pointing to my vote on the transit authority. It has brought down on my head the criticism of most of the newspapers."

"If voting right on the Board of Estimate amounts to campaigning for mayor, then I'm proud of the charge. Unlike him, I didn't consult the five county leaders before running out on the people on transit authority."

La Follette, who played a key role in electing Impellitteri mayor in 1950, told the radio audience that the mayor never took any "interest in cleaning up the party"

and had left "the independent people who supported him high and dry."

The West Side leader also charged that the mayor was seeking machine support for renomination and reelection.

While Halley told reporters they would have to see La Follette for comment on the mayor's charge, he said, "If the mayor feels the shoe fits the seat of his pants he's probably echoing the sentiment of the majority of the people of New York City."

Impellitteri sought to prove his "independence" by citing that he had named Margaret McGowan, La Follette's co-leader from the 7th AD, as secretary in his office, and Joseph Kennedy as tax commissioner.

La Follette has a perfect record so far of supporting winning candidates against the regular Democratic machine. In 1949 he backed FDR, Jr., for Congress against Judge Ben Shallock, Tammany candidate; in 1950 he supported Impellitteri against the organization's nominee, Judge Pecora; in 1951 he endorsed Halley against Joseph P. Sharkey, machine candidate, and in 1952 he nominated the first Negro ever to sit in the State Senate, Julius Archibald, who defeated the Tammany incumbent, Harold Panken.

By GEORGE MORRIS

Longshoremen along the Hudson piers yesterday declared a one-day protest stoppage and more than 5,000 of them formed a picket line outside the Bar Association Building where Gov. Dewey presided at hearings on proposed state-controlled legislation.

The stoppage and picket line was in response to the call of Chelsea's Local 791 of the International Longshoremen's Association. Carrying banners, the dockers mobilized at 11th Avenue and 22nd Sts. and marched to 42 West 44 St. They formed a rotating picket parade along the entire block between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

When Dewey and his party walked from Roosevelt Hotel to the Bar Association Building, at about 10 a.m. he was greeted by boos and catcalls along the entire block.

Shortly after the governor entered the building and hearings got under way, the longshoremen dispersed. There were no incidents. A police army headquartered at the nearby Hippodrome garage was just busy clearing the sidewalks.

Placards carried by the dockers said:

"We oppose all un-American legislation, Mr. Dewey."

"We demand our constitutional rights: Not a labor man on the State Crime Commission."

"The Cure's Worse than the Disease."

"How About a Public Probe of the Port Authority?"

"We will run our own union, Mr. Dewey."

"We fought for America, Mr. Dewey."

The hearings on the legislative "remedies" for waterfront racketeering were opened by the Governor with some references to the

"silly demonstration." He also noted that while the Korean war is "about over," he hoped the hearings would help end the war on the waterfronts.

Dewey also expressed his dislike of recommending more legislation, as proposed by the Crime Commission, to regulate affairs. But he said he hoped to hear of a better plan if any of the invited speakers had it. In the meantime, he gave strong indications of being basically in accord with the proposals of the New York Crime Commission.

Those proposals require dock workers to register with an Employment Information Center in place of the shape-up, to be under a newly-created Division of Port Administration. Public loaders, port watchmen and others would be required in addition to obtain a license.

The Port Administration's director would have authority to withdraw or grant the right of the workers to register to work depending on "moral" state, criminal record if any, and whether the person refuses to answer any questions before a state agency without invoking the self-incrimination statute. The proposed laws also provide for a code of procedures in the affairs of the unions.

On at least two points, however, the Governor asked some questions of Theodore Keindl, counsel for the Crime Commission, that punched a couple of holes in the report. Keindl, when he summarized the recommenda-

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## Hat Union Fight On Runaway Firms Urged

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Alex Rose, international president of the AFL United Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, yesterday called for a battle against "run-away employers" who, he said, are a growing menace. Rose opened the eighth convention of the 40,000 member union, which will continue for a week at the Hotel Commodore.

He told the 200 delegates and the more than 1,000 fraternal delegates and visitors from New York: "We work in an industry which does not reflect the prosperity of the nation."

Rose named several big hat manufacturers which are closing down plants in unionized areas and moving to the South and to Puerto Rico "where they pay 30 and 35 cents an hour."

"All of these developments," he declared, "can be traced to a changed political climate" since the election of Eisenhower. "We shall fight," Rose told the applauding delegates. "We will give notice that (management) will not get our permission to dismember union shops" and flee to low-wage areas.

AFL president George Meany, the session's main speaker, dealt mainly with foreign policy. Speaking as though he was more sorry than glad at the prospects for a truce in Korea, Meany attacked Sen. Taft's "go-it-alone" speech and called for rejection of "the current peace crusade from Moscow."

Meany's speech, parts of which were broadcast over NBC, attacked those of "our Allies" who have balked at the State Department's aggressive policies.

Mayor Impellitteri delivered a brief "red carpet" speech.

In subsequent sessions the convention will take up a 141-page printed officers' report, which calls for full support to the Liberal Party, of which Rose is an officer.

Hitting labor racketeering in the AFL, the report calls for a general house cleaning within the organization, and declares:

"What the AFL has heretofore done in a haphazard and unorganized fashion it should now do, we feel, by establishing a special department for the purpose."

## Steel Union's Wage Body to Meet Friday

PITTSBURGH, June 8.—David J. McDonald, president of the CIO United Steelworkers, today called top policy makers of the union to meet here Friday, amid reports that negotiations with the steel industry for a general wage increase are close to settlement.

Talks with U.S. Steel Corp., in progress since May 14, resume tomorrow. It was reported McDonald may be able to announce an agreement when the USW executive board and the 170-man wage policy committee gather here.

The negotiations were recessed last Friday to permit company and union representatives to keep "prior commitments." The union still has not disclosed the amount of the raise it seeks, nor has the company announced any offer.

## High Court Upholds Ban on Bias in D. C. Restaurants

WASHINGTON, June 8 (FP).—The U. S. Supreme Court ruled 8 to 0 today that restaurants in the District of Columbia must serve Negroes. The decision was a triumph for 91-year-old Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Negro educator, philosopher and writer, who

forced action on the case. The court action ended a long legal battle marked by reversals in municipal and federal district courts. It started when Mrs. Terrell and a group of Negro and white friends walked into a Thompson restaurant here, sat down and waited hours for service. No one would wait on them.

The Terrell group formed a non-political committee to secure enforcement of two anti-discrimination statutes, passed in the district in 1872 and 1873 and long neglected. The committee forced the district corporation counsel to issue a complaint bringing crim-

inal charges against the restaurant company.

Most Washington restaurants continued to refuse service to Negroes even after a municipal court held the laws were binding. The practice of segregation was continued when the municipal court of appeals and the district appellate court held the laws were out of date.

But the committee continued to grow and some 25 restaurants agreed voluntarily to serve Negroes. At Mrs. Terrell's recent birthday celebration, 600 members and supporters pledged a fight to the finish.

Democrats, Republicans, con-

servatives and liberals joined the committee, and the Justice Department was forced to intervene in behalf of the old laws.

Justice William O. Douglas wrote the court's opinion. Justice Robert H. Jackson, who has been ill, did not participate.

Douglas held that an act of Congress in 1870 delegating legislative authority to a district legislative assembly was constitutional, and that the anti-discrimination law passed by that assembly in 1873 was still binding, even though the assembly ceased to function. The court did not pass on another statute, enacted in 1872.

"The case . . . appears to us no different from one where the executive department neglects or refuses to enforce a requirement long prescribed by the legislature," Douglas wrote. He said the mere fact that law has not been enforced does not mean it ceases to exist.

## New Court Move Seeks Bail for Mrs. Davidoff

An application for bail pending disposition of her court challenge against denial of bail has been filed by Mrs. Goldie Davidoff with the Federal Court of Appeals, it was announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Mrs. Goldie Davidoff and her child marked the fifth week they have spent on Ellis Island. It was April 23 when Justice Department agents snatched her from her Queens home.

which staunch Asia-firsters are now charging with "betraying" the Korean fight.

IF RHEE ATTACKS

Diplomats here have told reporters that, under such a pact with American troops still in Korea, new fighting would almost surely result if Rhee should order an attack northward. They shrug off remarks that the pact is only for "defense," pointing out that

not only be aimed at domination and conquest of the Far East but at the interests of Britain and France.

This thinking is seen here as lying behind President Eisenhower's offer of a mutual defense pact to South Korean dictator Syngman Rhee. Such a defense pact would provide the pretext for future war in Korea, and it would not need the blessing of the UN or of Britain and France,

## GOPers Post-Truce Strategy Aims at Toehold in Korea

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Forced into strategic retreat by world pressure for a Korean truce, administration and top Republican leaders are now huddling over the question of what comes after a truce. The center of their discussions is not peace but how to hold the Korea bridgehead to Asia and to prepare the ground for a more successful try next time. They realize that next time it will be much more difficult.

Guiding line in their deliberations is Sen. Taft's famed Cincinnati speech in which Taft outlined a policy for Asia that is in violation of the UN charter. It is a system of Washington-based alliances from which Britain and France would be excluded. In a larger sense, these alliances would



## On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

### The Barbarism Of D.C. Jimcrow

**BEHIND THE PHRASE** "jimcrow in Washington" there is a barbarism endangering the political life and morality of the nation. Even more, the realities of jimcrow in Washington are destructive of life, both Negro and white. And this process, feudal in content, racist in form, continues daily to corrode society collectively and the individual personalities of the nation's capital.

Let us look at this maze of racist practices in which the President talks about but does nothing to end. In fact, the President, as the titular head of the Republican Party, has done less than nothing; for when last week his party was given the chance by Rep. Adam C. Powell to end segregation in Washington schools, 19 Republican Congressmen joined with 59 southern Democrats to retain jimcrow; only five Republicans stood up for democracy.

I wonder whether the President and his party knows that 2,400 Negro children are without seats in the schools of the nation's capital? Does the President know that there are 600 empty seats in the "white" schools? Has he been informed that there are 54,716 Negro children enrolled in Washington schools and only 46,112 white children? And isn't there something bordering on barbarism, at least, in subjecting these Negro children to this intolerable overcrowding and consequent harm to their ability to learn?

**ATTORNEY JOSEPH FORER**, chairman of the District of Columbia Progressive Party, at a recent meeting of his group,

said of this situation in the Washington schools:

"As long as schools in Washington are segregated it is not possible to unsegregate the schools of Florida and elsewhere."

Let us look a little further. Washington provides 69 recreation centers for white children and 45 such centers for Negroes, although, as has been pointed out, there are more Negro children enrolled in the school system than white children.

There is strict housing jimcrow in Washington, with Negroes occupying 27.9 percent of the housing space although they comprise 35.4 percent of the population. There is one public housing project in which white and Negro families live—a project assigned to Negroes. In other words, the question of jimcrow is tackled only in Negro neighborhoods where the Negroes must give up their limited living space in the interest of "integration."

**AN ALARMING PHASE** of jimcrow, though, prevails in the Washington Fire Department, where Negro firemen are assigned to fight "Negro fires" and only white firemen can fight "white fires." This would be idiotic and laughable if it were not for the danger of life and limb that such an arrangement entails. For example, since Negroes cannot be assigned to "white" fire companies, Negroes who pass the firemen's civil service tests are assigned to already over-strength "Negro" companies. The result is that Negro firemen get too little

work experience and white firemen suffer from over-work.

Washington is said to be the city with the largest Negro population of any in the South. There are roughly 284,000 Negroes in Washington, according to the 1950 census figures, out of a total of slightly more than 800,000. But no Negro holds a policy-making post, and Eisenhower has stoutly refused, so far, to appoint a Negro. The bill empowering the President to enlarge the District Commission from three to five is bottled up in one of his congressional committees, and there is no indication that a Negro will ever be appointed as one of three ruling commissioners.

There are two Public Utilities Commissioners' posts and 15 Municipal Court judgeships to be filled by Presidential appointment. At present there are two Negro Municipal Court judges—Armond W. Scott and Andrew J. Howard. There is not a Negro among the 16 U. S. District Court judges; nor is there a Negro U. S. Appeals Court judge, of whom there are nine. And both the U. S. Attorney and the U. S. Marshal are white.

**THE DISTRICT COURT** appoints the nine members of the Board of Education, but by law it must appoint three Negro members. These, however, serve without pay. There are 61 jobs in the Corporation Counsel's office. Two assistant Corporation Counsels are Negroes, but there is not one other Negro employee in this office who is a Negro, reports Louis Lautier, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Afro-American.

Jimcrow in Washington is certainly more than just a catch phrase. It is a dangerous disease which requires drastic political measures to cure. And action toward such a cure is long past due. For as Attorney Forer has said on one occasion: "Washington is a 'company town,' dominated by one industry—the United States government. . . . It is something like Yellowstone National Park, but populated by even more ferocious beasts, although we do have only one McCarthy."

## The Presidential Pardoning Power

Following is the second of a series of articles by Dr. Herbert Aptheker, historian, analyzing the history of political prisoners and amnesty campaigns in the U.S.

By HERBERT APTHEKER

**OUR COUNTRY'S** Constitution empowers the President "to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment" (Art. II, Sec. 2).

This pardoning power was put into the Constitution with an expressed awareness that it might be applied to politically-motivated offenders. Typically, Alexander Hamilton, in discussing this provision, and applying it to treason, as precisely defined by the Constitution, held that "the principal argument for reposing the power of pardoning in this case to the Chief Magistrate is [that] . . . a well-timed offer of pardon . . . may restore the tranquility of the commonwealth."

This is in accord with the writings of Jeremy Bentham, the 18th century English philosopher, whose ideas were so influential amongst those drafting our Constitution. Bentham, in his *Theory of Legislation*, had written:

"In cases where punishment would do more harm than good, as in certain cases of sedition, conspiracy, or scene of public disorder, the power of pardoning is not merely useful—it is really necessary. Such cases being anticipated and expressly provided for in a good legislative system, the pardon, when applied, would be an execution rather than a violation of the laws."

**PRESENT** in the Bentham-Hamilton view of the pardoning power—that is, in the view of the Constitution—is the concept that the pardoning act was

not, as it was held to be in monarchies, an act of grace, or of the Sovereign's mercy, but rather that it was an expression of sound law and healthy public policy, especially where applied in political cases.

This change in the concept of the pardoning power, consonant with a Republican form of government, was made explicit by Justice Holmes, speaking for the U. S. Supreme Court, in 1927, when he said: "A pardon in our days is not a private act of grace from an individual happening to possess the power. It is a part of the Constitutional scheme. When granted it is the determination of the ultimate authority that the public welfare will be better served by inflicting less than what the judgement fixed."

It is clear, then, that public welfare is of the essence of the act of pardoning. The President's conviction as to where the public's welfare lies will arise, basically, from the quality and quantity of public expression that reaches him.

**SOMETHING** other than political considerations remains in considering the pardoning power, and that is the question of justice. This, too, has been authoritatively stated to be of the essence of the constitutionally-granted pardoning power.

Joseph Story, for example, an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1811 to 1845, stated in his *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States* that the President's power to pardon was "indispensable" because of "the inaccuracy of testimony, and the fallibility of jurors and courts." Moreover, he wrote: "The law may be broken, and yet the offender be placed in such circumstances that he will stand in a great measure, and perhaps wholly, excused in moral and general justice, though not in strictness of law."

The special propriety, then, of the most generous use of the pardoning power, especially where political offenses are concerned, is recognized by all commentators on this question. Thus, a leading American authority in the field, Professor James D. Barnett, writing on "The Grounds of Pardon" in the *Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law*, in 1926, declared: "There are a number of offenses punishable by law about which there can be no doubt as to the formally expressed intention of the legislature, but which, at the same time, it is nearly universally recognized, deserve as much leniency as possible, perhaps even absolute pardon. The case of 'political offenders' is the most conspicuous."

**GIVEN** the widely-believed fiction, as we saw in our first article, that no political crime could exist in our country, other than the constitutionally-defined treason, it has been held that amnesty is, or must be, except in this one case, unknown to the American experience. Indeed, in 1869, the Senate Judiciary Committee held, in a report, that while the President clearly had the power to grant a pardon, amnesty was not within his power.

Both the reasoning and the historical learning behind that report were exceedingly shallow, and the Presidential power to issue amnesties is clearly established in theory and has been frequently exercised in fact by at least seventeen different Chief Executive from President

(Continued on Page 5)

## The Eisenhower Road to Depression — 2

By BERNARD BURTON  
(Conclusion)

**WASHINGTON** ECONOMISTS are now also becoming concerned over the developments in industry. Up to now a high level of armaments expenditures and industrial expansion (with government aid through tax writeoff) kept the production index on a steady rise since last August. Arms expenditures, taking about 15 percent of total industrial output, and capital expansion are still high.

Despite this, however, last April recorded the first drop in industrial production since August, 1941. The Federal Reserve Board index stood at 242 in April and 243 in March. Latest figures for May show no increase over April.

This comes on top of continuous doldrums in light consumer industry, especially textiles, which has been in a near-crisis state for a long time.

If this takes place in the midst of high arms expenditures, economists are asking, what will happen when the arms program begins to level off toward the end of the year? Even before then, industries which have got the hog's share of the arms program are already beginning to get the jitters.

**STEEL**, for example, which has 15 percent of its output going into the defense buildup is now reporting cancellations of orders. While unemployment and part-time work has become

general throughout the coal industry, the captive coal mines which are owned by and produce for the steel companies, have remained busy. Last week the Wall Street Journal reported the first layoffs in the captive mines.

The auto industry, which is still producing at a high level, is worried about the piling up of inventories. Used cars are not selling, and auto men know this means new cars will be hit.

Electrical manufacturing is already falling. The FRB said appliance, especially television, output "declined substantially" in April from a year earlier.

All this must be viewed against the background of the highest inventory level and consumer indebtedness in history. It is small comfort for Administration spokesmen to claim that the high inventories are not "dangerous" in relation to sales. They are dangerous in relation to the purchasing power of the people—and the high consumer indebtedness shows it.

Consumer indebtedness in April hit the unprecedented figure of nearly \$26.2 billion. Of this, installment credit amounted to \$9.6 billion. To add to the difficulty, the rise in interest rates is bound to raise the cost of future installment purchases.

**A RECENT ANALYSIS** of the consumer debt by Basil Wapensky, Federal Reserve Board economist, showed little chance for expansion of this debt and

indicated that defaults are already beginning to appear. Sixty-five percent of this debt is held by families in the \$3,000 to \$7,500 a year bracket—the families that get only 60 percent of the total income. What's more, 75 percent of these families spend 70 percent of their income on food, clothing, shelter and other necessities.

That kind of a family budget leaves little or no room for buying autos, and other high-priced items which must be bought on the installment plan by the average family and which are piling up in warehouses.

To add to the economic woes, expansion plans are already being cut back in a number of industries. Original estimates had predicted no substantial rise this year. New estimates foresee a drop, especially in view of the "tight money" market which the Administration has fostered.

**DESPITE ALL THESE** dangerous symptoms, the Administration continues along its Hoover-like way. Eisenhower gave partial recognition to the situation when he asked Congress to revive the Council of Economic Advisers to make a study of effective measures, to be followed in the event of a depression.

Meanwhile, the Administration follows a policy designed to further depress living standards. It has conceded that it even has under consideration a

national sales tax. The economic philosophy of the Administration is based on the NAM theory that industrial activity depends on an ample supply of "venture capital." Translated, this means that the best thing for the economy is to help the rich get richer and the poor poorer.

These depression symptoms are appearing in the midst of high level military expenditures and are intensified by arms buildup. A war economy, in the final analysis, means high profits for big business. But for the country as a whole it means high prices and taxes, squeeze on agriculture and consumer industry and a reduction of useful projects such as public housing, school and hospital construction.

Measures taken after a depression hits will be like locking the barn after the horse is stolen. Measures can be taken now—such as ending the ban on east-west trade, the obstacle to expanded exports, and a great program of construction of socially useful projects. It is a program that is geared to peace and peace-time economy, not to war and a war economy that destroys living standards.





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## VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 1)

the end of the war in Korea, when it comes, will be no gift handed down by the war-makers and interventionists; but a truce IMPOSED on the war-makers by the peoples!

THE PROBLEM REMAINS to turn the truce into a peace.

For even now, before the armistice is signed and a ceasefire is declared, there are those who plan to use the lull of a truce in order to prepare for full-scale war.

Can any American doubt, for instance, that the Syngman Rhee gang in South Korea, the Chiang Kai-shek gang on Formosa, and the so-called Americans in Washington who conspire with these two cliques of political bankrupts, are already plotting to continue the war and expand it?

Is this not the plain intention, brazenly declared, of the Rhee spokesmen?

How then, can any American feel assured that the truce will become a peace when President Eisenhower pampers the Rhee gangsters, and promises them a "mutual assistance" pact?

How can we feel assured about the prospect of peace when Eisenhower joins hands with the McCarthyites, the Tafts and Knowlands and promises to lead the fight to keep China out of the United Nations?

Is not this attitude to the Rhee gang the self-same attitude which Truman assumed in order to intervene in the Korean civil war in the first place?

Does it not place our lives and fortunes again in the hands of the reckless, desperate "Asia First" mob that has publicly declared its intentions of forcibly unifying Korea?

And by perpetuating the violation of China's sovereignty, by maintaining our control over Formosa and subsidizing the Chiang gang, do we not again antagonize the great Chinese people, one-fourth of humanity?

Surely this is not the way to a genuine peace. Surely, the principle of negotiation between equals which has worked when the people compelled the war-makers, to accept it is again the way to a genuine peace.

Indeed, many problems remain after the truce and ceasefire.

But there are none which cannot be solved through negotiation.

Today, on the eve of the ceasefire, the victory won by the peoples over the warmakers should spur us on to new effort.

For a just peace in Korea!

For a peaceful settlement of all questions in Asia!

For a peaceful settlement of all outstanding questions between our country and the rest of humanity!

For an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting!

## BROKEN PLEDGES

IN THE CURRENT issue of the Baltimore Afro-American, the Negro weekly, the Eisenhower Administration is assessed editorially as follows:

"In a 150-day period in office, the Republicans have compiled a sorry record of having done nothing of real importance for colored Americans.

"They reneged on their promise to change the Senate filibuster rule.

"They have not kept their pledges to integrate colored persons into all levels of federal employment.

"They have bottled up in congressional committee the President's proposal to enlarge the District of Columbia Commission, which would enable him to appoint a colored member.

"They have done nothing about their single specific civil rights promise—to completely eliminate segregation in the nation's capital. . . ."

Since the Afro-American editorial was written, 19 Republican representatives joined with 59 southern Democrats to kill an appropriations bill amendment introduced by Harlem Congressman Adam Clayton Powell to end Washington's school jimcrow. Only five Republicans supported the Powell measure.

And Powell later revealed that Eisenhower's chief medical officer has insisted that jimcrow prevail in veterans' hospitals; that Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson has defended the segregation of Negroes in naval shipyards, and Welfare Secretary Oveta C. Hobby has asked Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson not to carry through orders to integrate the armed forces.

The labor movement, liberal and progressive political groups owe it to themselves and to the nation to join with the Negro people in demanding that Eisenhower keep his promises to abolish jimcrow in Washington and appoint Negroes to all levels of federal posts.



## A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

### Communist Party Needs Defense Funds

IN THE Sunday Worker a week ago the following appeal, from the National Committee of the Communist Party, appeared. I am repeating it today in this column space to guarantee that all our readers see it and are acquainted with its urgency. Also to correct the address which was erroneous. It is 268 Seventh Ave. As one who is familiar with all the problems raised in the appeal, I again urge you to respond quickly and generously. The appeal is as follows:

This is a Special Emergency Appeal for \$25,000. This amount is needed right now by the Communist Party to defend its legal rights as an American working class political party—against the McCarran Act. It is needed now to continue struggle against the imprisonment and persecution of Communist leaders and members—under the Smith Act. Those twin instruments of fascism can be defeated. They are despised by millions of Americans who have opposed their passage and demanded their repeal. We are determined, with your aid, to fight them both to a finish. We are determined, with your aid, to save our democratic rights.

The Communist Party—ably represented by attorneys Vito Marcantonio and John Abt—has fought for two years against the efforts of the Subversive Activities Control Board to compel us to register under the McCarran Act. We reject their recent decision. We are challenging the unconstitutionality of this shameful police-state law. We will contest it up to the U.S. Supreme Court, if necessary. We refuse to register under it. In so doing we are fighting for everything democratic, progressive or just plain decent in our country today. Justice Jackson said in a bail decision, "The rights of all Americans to equal treatment before the law is wrapped up in the same constitutional bundle with those of the Communists." His words are amply borne out by present events.

The decision against the Communist Party let loose the floodgates of McCarranism against a dozen other organizations, cited to appear next before the Board. Their "subversive" activities are struggle for the rights of the Negro people,

defense of civil rights and of the foreign-born, work among youth, anti-fascist activities, insurance for working people, teaching of Marxism, interest in developments in other lands (Africa, China, the Soviet Union), and the celebration of May Day. To defend the rights of all those under attack today, to save others from this vicious law, it is imperative to defend the rights of the Communists. It's all in one "bundle."

OUR APPEAL automatically stays the Board's decision. But our efforts must not be confined to a narrow legal routine hidden away in the cloisters of empty court rooms. Our appeal must be buttressed with nation-wide publicity and a renewed mass campaign against the McCarran Act, to expose all its odious features, its fake "parallelism," its built-in verdict. Its deadly tentacles are strangling the Bill of Rights. History has placed us Communists in the forefront of the battle against McCarranism. Together with McCarthyism it is a forerunner of fascism. We accept the gage of battle. With your aid, we can help smash them.

The National Committee of the Communist Party issues this special emergency appeal for \$25,000 now to meet in part other needs connected with the defense of our Party. These are the Pittsburgh Smith Act case now on trial; the appeal of Steve Nelson against a 20-year sentence; and the preparation of the appeal of the 13 Communist defendants in the second N.Y. Foley Square trial. The Civil Rights Congress and the Citizens' Emergency Defense Conference have done yeoman service for these respective cases. Both are now under attack by the Department of Justice. Their efforts must be supplemented. The immediate needs in all these situations can be met by this appeal. This will help give the right of way to the Amnesty campaign to be launched in June, on behalf of the Communist leaders imprisoned under the Smith Act. It is long overdue.

All funds contributed in response to this special emergency appeal by Communist Party members, friends and sympathizers will be credited to the

quotas of the state where the donor resides. We urge priority on this appeal, by all our members and friends and by all others, who hate fascism, by all who uphold the Bill of Rights.

The Communist Party is on the foremost firing line against fascism. Its leaders are prisoners of Wall Street's drive to war. We call upon you to help stamp out McCarranism and McCarthyism. We call upon you to defend the rights of Communists. We call upon you in so doing to protect your own rights, to safeguard your own future in freedom. Send all funds for this Emergency Defense Appeal to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, 268 Seventh Ave., New York City 1, N.Y. We await your prompt and generous response.

For the National Committee, C.P., U.S.A.

William Z. Foster  
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn  
Pettis Perry

## Soviets Lift Austria Zone Border Controls

VIENNA, June 8.—Soviet occupation authorities today gave formal notice to the Austrian Government that effective tomorrow all major controls on the movement of persons and goods across the Soviet zone frontiers would be removed.

Chancellor Julius Raab expressed "the thanks of the Austrian people to the Russians."

## Geo. Morris to Speak On ILGWU Convention

George Morris, labor editor of The Worker, will report next Wednesday on the recent convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, in Chicago, which Morris covered for this paper.

The report will be given at 6:30 p.m., at the Terrace Room in the Hotel Capitol, 51 St. and Eighth Ave., at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Garment Workers Freedom of the Press Committee.

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# Truce

(Continued from Page 1)  
British and Commonwealth Prime Ministers expressed belief the end of the Korean war would ease the way for a Big Four conference on world issues.

## TERMS ON POWS

Points in the prisoner of war agreement signed today are as follows:

1—Five neutral countries—India, Sweden, Switzerland, Poland and Czechoslovakia—shall take charge of the 48,000 prisoners who U. S. officials allege refuse to go home.

2—The North Koreans and Chinese will be permitted to send seven representatives per 1,000 prisoners to talk to the prisoners.

3—After 90 days, the disposition of men who still refuse to go home will be put up to the political conference which is to follow signing of an armistice.

4—"No force or threat shall be used against prisoners of war—to prevent or effect their repatriation and no violence to their persons or affront to their dignity or self-respect shall be permitted in any manner for any purpose whatsoever."

5. Indian troops shall guard the prisoners. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Switzerland will be permitted to bring in a maximum of 50 "staff assistants" each.

6. Representatives of both sides shall be permitted to observe the operations of the Repatriation Commission and its bodies.

7. If the political conference to which the disposition of prisoners who refuse to go home is referred reaches no decision in 30 days, prisoners remaining in custody will revert to civilian status.

8. The prisoners then will have the opportunity of going to neutral nation if they so request. The Custodian Commission and the Indian Red Cross will assist them.

# Dockers

(Continued from Page 3)

tions, he began by charging the newspapers were falsely reporting that the commission recommends licensing of longshoremen. Dewey replied, in view of the alleged objective of clearing criminals of the waterfront, "I don't see how we can find out who has a criminal record unless he is fingerprinted," adding, "I should think that it (fingerprinting) was implicit in the recommendations."

In another connection, Dewey asked the commission if some form of rotation of hiring was provided through the proposed Employment Information Centers in view of the stated desire to provide more work for "more than half of the longshoremen who earn less than \$1,400 a year."

Keindl, who was strongly supported on this point by John V. Lyon of the New York Shipping Association and the spokesmen of the New York Port Authority, said there was no intention to turn the information centers into hiring halls. Employers' hiring bosses would continue to pick their workers as they see fit, but would be required to take registered men.

Lyon supported the entire plan of the Crime Commission with only some modifications to give employers even greater freedom in hiring and greater freedom from restrictions.

## RYAN'S PLAN

So far only the spokesmen of the International Longshoremen's Association, Joseph P. Ryan, the president, and Louis Waldman, ILA attorney, have expressed opposition to the Crime Commission's plan. But the ILA's plan, which also gained support from Lyon, as put forward by Waldman, would leave it to labor-employer bargaining talks next month to agree on a substitute for the shapeup; the setting up of an industry "czar" agreed upon by employers and union, to exercise compulsory arbitration powers on disputes and to impose penalties for any "quickie" strikes and the setting up of an "Industry-Labor

Council" for cooperation on waterfront affairs.

Waldman said in his opinion the greatest "menace" on the waterfront was unauthorized strikes.

Waldman, contrary to the cry of the picketing workers outside, said the ILA wasn't making an issue of fingerprinting. Raising his voice, he said the dock workers are already fingerprinted in the Coast Guard's "screening" program and that the union favors it.

"The only union that raised objection to it is our mortal enemy, the Communist union on the West Coast," he went on referring to the fight of the Pacific longshoremen against thought-control screening.

Waldman for a few moments almost sounded as if he was talking for the men outside as he denounced the proposals of the Crime Commission as "anti-labor" and as an ineffective weapon against crime. He stoutly spoke against state control over the rights of unions. It was when Dewey pressed him for an alternative that he came up with his strikebreaking program.

Ryan, who repeated his usual claim that ex-convicts have a right to be ILA officials because they "paid their debts" was under sharp attack for having drawn most of his appointees for top posts from the ranks of the cons. When his attention was called to seven such men he appointed to top posts, Ryan claimed he didn't know they had criminal records. Ryan himself is under indictment for robbing the union treasury.

Both Ryan and Waldman expressed regrets for the picket line outside, and disclaimed responsibility for it or the catcalls that were showered on the Governor. Dewey replied that "it's all right" he "considered the source."

Another speech on behalf of the union was made by Michael Clemente, delegate and secretary-treasurer of ILA, Local 856, himself under three indictments of extortion and tax evasion. Clemente put forward his local as the "model," pointing to abolition of the shapeup, more regular employment by his members and no cases of pilfering. Keindl wasn't interested in the affairs of the union, however. He sought to question him on the \$11,000 wedding bill for his daughter that one of the stevedoring executives paid and of some \$10,000 in other kickbacks. Clemente declined to answer those questions. The hearings will continue today.

# Judge Kaufman

(Continued from Page 1)  
ney J. E. Lombard. He also added some of his own.

He spurned the Bernard Greenglass affidavit with the remark that if Greenglass threw the stolen uranium into the East River as Bernard swore David and Ruth had told him, "it was a strange way for him to act when he was serving a spy ring." But defense had charged that Greenglass was stealing uranium not as a spy but for crooked purposes connected with making money as an individual.

As for the table, Kaufman hammered the defense for not having produced it, but passed over the glaring failure of the government to produce it after they had been told about it.

Similarly, with all the flagrant contradictions in Greenglass' statements, Judge Kaufman always either took refuge in the argument that Greenglass had made many statements, "filling out his state-

ments," or else that the contradictions were not important. Perhaps the most amazing statement was made by U. S. attorney Lombard who dismissed the Greenglass theft of uranium as "like stealing an ash tray." Yet this was supposed to be the heart of the government's case regarding the atomic secret.

As this paper goes to press, it is not possible to detail the astounding contempt for justice displayed in yesterday's hearing. More details will be forthcoming.

Defense counsel plans to rush an appeal to the Supreme Court for a ruling on the recent Appellate Court's denial of a stay and on yesterday's action.

"Let's not rush and kill two people," defense counsel Emanuel Bloch said. "This is a case where millions are questioning. . ."

Kaufman leaned forward angrily and said:

"Let us not talk about that. There has been so much distortion and mistatement spread by others who take an interest in the case. There is no one on the other side to set that record straight. Many are led like poor little lambs who know nothing about the case."

Among the "little lambs" who have urged commutation of the death sentence have been Pope Pius, some of the leading lawyers of Europe, and atomic experts Prof. Albert Einstein and Dr. Harold Urey.

# GOPers

(Continued from Page 3)

in such wars it is difficult to establish who fired the first shot. They also point out that if Rhee's troops were ever thrown back, it would give even more encouragement to those who want to renew fighting under the name of "defense."

Diplomatic shrugs also greeted remarks that this is exactly what the North Koreans have maintained happened in this war.

It is in this connection that Rhee's "rebellion" is causing embarrassment to the Administration. In his demands that no truce be signed and that the war be continued until all Korea is under his rule, Rhee threatens to give the whole game away. He also is raising a demand that the Administration continue the shooting now when it is no longer possible because of military and diplomatic defeats.

## DEAL WITH RHEE?

But Rhee's shrill pronouncements have caused informed people here to begin wondering how come this puppet, maintained by American troops and dollars, feels bold enough to challenge Washington policy? Questions are being raised as to whether there was a deal of some sort with Rhee after all, and whether he is demanding payment on a promise of forcible unification of Korea.

Rhee was obviously appealing to, among others, the loud-spoken China Lobby, headed by Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Cal.). But it was a subdued Knowland who took the Senate floor this morning to appeal to Rhee that now was not the time to get beligerent.

In McCarthyite style, Knowland sought to blame the defeat on Truman, but he told Rhee: "We must face facts as they are and not as we would have liked them to be if other decisions had been made long before this administration to power."

Days before, in full knowledge that a truce could not be avoided at this stage, two top Administra-

tion foreign policy spokesmen in Congress, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis) and H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ) spoke out for a new approach in Asia. They expressed agreement with Taft's line of new alliances—and there was no doubt that they also expressed the view of the Administration.

The idea, as it is now emerging, is to permit no overall peace that would require the withdrawal of all foreign troops in Korea, Chinese as well as American. Already one demand being shaped up for post-truce negotiations is that the North Koreans withdraw about 20 miles north of the "38th Parallel, up to the neck of the peninsula. This is spoken of as a "compromise" offer.

This, of course, will be nothing but a gimmick so that our men can be kept in Korea. Furthermore, top GOP policymakers, as the Wall Street Journal put it today, have insisted that "South Korea can never be lost."

Other obstructive demands being readied for post-truce negotiations are demands that China "call off" the liberation war in Viet-Nam. All these positions are already bringing opposition from Washington's reluctant allies.

But this same opposition is causing the desperate Asia Firsters to push ahead with their plans for "alliances" in the Far East that would leave their hands free for new wars.

It is also known, however, that the same unrelenting pressure that forced a retreat on the truce issue can force a real peace also. The Asia Firsters are banking on a lessening of the peace pressure after a truce. Their gambles can be thwarted by the common sense of Americans and of the entire world.

# Rhee

(Continued from Page 1)

rean; and (3) that this purpose was publicly and privately declared by Rhee himself, along with his chief lieutenants, and by John Foster Dulles, who inspected the preparations for the attack 11 days before Rhee launched it and commended Rhee's program five days before the attack.

This proof, together with documentary evidence such as letters and maps captured by the North Koreans in Seoul, merely clinches the conclusions which many Americans are today drawing on the basis of the Rhee regime's current die-hard opposition to ending the war.

But the fact that it was Rhee's word, and Rhee's word alone, which former President Truman and former UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie took as the basis for a war that has cost us Americans nearly 30,000 dead, another 100,000 wounded, and upwards of 20 billion dollars—this fact alone indicates the individuals at the helm of our government and the policies they have followed.

There is no getting around this fact: the sole word about the June 25, 1950 "incident" which was received by Truman and Acheson came from Ambassador

John Muccio, stationed at Seoul. Where did Muccio get his information? From the Syngman Rhee clique.

The sole word received by the United Nations about the June 25, 1950, "incident" came from the UN Commission on Korea. Where did this commission get its information? From the Rhee clique.

Take the report of this commission, dated June 24, 1950, a day before the outbreak of the war! This report presumably was drawn up by Commission field observers, after they had returned from the field, that is, from the area of the 38th Parallel. They returned on June 23. They reported to the Commission at its meeting on June 26. Hence, being absent from the area of the 38th Parallel, they were unable to give the Commission any first-hand information as to what occurred there on June 25.

So that the Commission's telegram to Trygve Lie on June 25, asserting that the North Koreans had launched the aggression, could not have been obtained from first-hand observation, but could only have come from Syngman Rhee sources.

And the Security Council, acting illegally in the absence of both the Soviet and Chinese representatives, had only the word of the Rhee clique for its adoption of the State Department resolution sanctioning Truman's seizure of Formosa and intervention in Korea.

As for the opposition in South Korea to Rhee's rule, this fact is documented even by the most "respectable" pro-war and pro-Rhee sources. For instance, the UN Commission reported that in the election campaign of April and May, 1950, Rhee authorities arrested about 200 opposition candidates. His strong-arm thugs carried out numerous brutalities against the people. And yet the National Assembly itself came out on the eve of the outbreak of the war in opposition to Rhee, and in support of the proposal for peaceful unification of the country through negotiations with the North Koreans.

Such are the facts of the role of this Rhee gangster clique in relation to the war. But for most Americans, the even bigger fact is the support given this gang by the Truman Administration, and still being given by the Eisenhower Administration. Today's developments are also exposing the truth about this relationship, the truth of the guilt of Wall Street and the bipartisan politicians of Washington for the war in Korea.



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## LONDONERS HIT HOLLYWOOD WAR FILM

LONDON.—Four men and a woman walked on the stage of the Regal Cinema at Ilford during the intermission to protest the showing of the pro-war Hollywood film, 'Retreat

Hell.' They showed a series of posters reading, 'Cease Fire in Korea Now.'

One man spoke, stressing the futility of brave men dying for no purpose and urging the audience to bring pressure to

bear on their MPs for ending the war. He concluded his speech amid applause from the audience while over 250 leaflets calling for an end to the war were eagerly snapped up during the demonstration.

## IS FAMILY DEVOTION NOW SUBVERSIVE

IS FAMILY DEVOTION NOW SUBVERSIVE? Published by Families of Smith Act Victims, 150 Nassau St., Room 805, N. Y. C. 38.

This four-page folder is the story of McCarthyism in the terms of a child's anguish, a wife's anxiety, a family's devotion. It is the story of a powerful government wreaking vengeance upon families and homes. For it is the story of women and children and families who have already been attacked through Smith Act prosecutions of their loved ones. Eighty-seven fathers, mothers, wives, husbands, sisters and brothers have been arrested, tried, convicted in frameup Smith Act trials. Fourteen of them are in prison—seven of them for two years; seven of them are political refugees denied the right to be home with their families and their work.

Not content with this, the government has now moved against the families themselves and recently declared them "subversive."

The story of these families is told in this folder. The question is asked of the reader "Is it subversive to have assumed maintenance and medical responsibilities for a child whose mother and father are in prison? To have provided each Smith Act political prisoner for the past 22 months with the small monthly commissary stipend and the books and newspapers allowed? To have raised \$5000 to assist 50 children of Smith Act persecution to have a summer holiday? To have raised some \$5,000 for visits from wives and children to the men and women in federal penitentiaries? To work ceaselessly to bring the story of the Smith Act victims' families to the American people—to warn them that, just as Hitler Germany, no home is safe, no family life secure, as long as our loved ones are persecuted and imprisoned for exercising their constitutional right to speak out for their political ideas?

Is it now subversive in our country to defend our children and our homes, to fight for our constitutional rights?"

The folder is interspersed with photographs of a number of the 100 children of the Smith Act victims and with reproduction of typical samples of the booklets and literature the families have gotten out in the past two years.

The moving story unfolded in these four small page ring with confidence that the American people "will understand that your rights are at stake, too, as long as

### The Rosenberg 'Death House Letters' in Print

Death House Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg written by the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing, will be published by the Jero Publishing Co. Inc., New York City this week.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, which advocates clemency for the Rosenbergs because of evidence of perjury in their trial will handle sales of the book in the U. S.

All proceeds from the book, selling for \$1 (paper bound), will go to a trust fund for the Rosenberg children, Michael 10, and Robert 6.

The letters total 160 pages. They start with the arrest of Julius Rosenberg in July, 1950, and continue through March 1953, when the couple awaited a Supreme Court decision on their appeal.

one Smith Act prisoner or defendant, remains." It makes clear, too, the fact that these families are being further persecuted now by a government which cannot countenance the pride, the self activity,

## A TV STATION DANCES TO TUNE OF WITCHHUNTERS

By CHARLES GLENN

LOS ANGELES. — TV station KTLA's standards of political "purity" recently made a serious dent in its boast that the audience of Channel 5 sees "the best in television."

Because of the failure of one of its members to live up to the station's political "standards," the Dorothy Morrow Dance Trio was banned from an appearance on the Ina Ray Hutton show, for which the trio had been contracted.

One of the trio is Libby Burke and Miss Burke wouldn't be a stoopigee for the House un-American Committee last April. That, the station said, was enough to cause her to be banned.

The Morrow Trio had not sought the KTLA engagement. An agent who told them a KTLA producer had asked that they be signed to appear on the Hutton

show, because of previous successful appearances.

The trio, composed of Dorothy Morrow, Julie Oser and Miss Burke, arrived at the studio for rehearsal with Miss Hutton's "All Girl Orchestra."

Their appearance was the signal for sudden, frantic scurrying by one of the station's promotion men, a Bob Mohr, in the direction of an executive's office. He reappeared shortly with word that the dance deal was off.

Mohr, who has no power to hire or fire, told Miss Burke, "We just can't let you go on, Libby. Too many people saw you on television when you testified (before the un-Americans.) And they'd recognize you."

Mohr then approached Miss Morrow and Miss Oser and suggested that they perform their dance routine as a duet, without Miss Burke. His suggestion was rejected.

## BUCHAREST PREPARING FOR WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

BUCHAREST. — Preparations for the fourth World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship to take place here early in August are in full swing.

Reports from scores of countries tell of elaborate cultural programs in preparation and rehearsal. Young athletes are in training for the many sporting events planned. Preliminary youth and student festivals are already under way in many cities.

In Alast, Belgium, a national festival was held May 23-25, organized by delegates to the 1951 Berlin Youth Festival.

The Quito branch of the Federation of University Students of

Ecuador will hold a students week. It will include cultural, social and sports events as a prelude to the World Youth Festival.

The youth of Genoa, Italy, organized a peace rally. They invited the young people of Marseille, France, and Constantza, Romania to participate.

An estimated 100,000 youth attended the national festival at Rangoon, Burma. Representatives of 24 organizations participated, as well as Buddhist priests.

Australia has announced that Dave Stephens, 10,000 meter national champion, will participate in the Bucharest festival. France will send 3,000 delegates.

## Masses & Mainstream Article On Psychosomatic Medicine

"Psychosomatic Medicine: What Is It?" This is the title of a stimulating article by Albert Starr that features the June issue of Masses & Mainstream. The author not only tells the reader what psychosomatic medicine is, but criticizes it as an abandonment of a scientific materialist approach to the human body. He declares that the discoveries of I. P. Pavlov and his followers in the Soviet Union provide the only foundation for "the scientific exploration of the many complicated problems of mental and physical functioning."

In "Comics, TV and Your Child" Albert E. Kahn, author of High Treason, The Great Conspiracy and other books, discusses the pernicious effects of the sagas

of sadistic violence and murder which millions of the nation's children are fed in so-called comic books and on television and radio programs.

In another article, Dr. Herbert Aptheker tells of his encounter with the McCarthy witchhunt committee. The conversation he describes with a disillusioned former admirer of McCarthy helps point up the growing fight-back mood in the country.

This issue also contains two short stories and four poems. The stories are by Yoshio Abe, Japanese-American writer and Warren Miller, whose tales of New York Puerto Rican life have evoked much favorable comment. Nazim Hikmet, famous Turkish Communist poet, contributes "Since I Was Jailed." There are a peace poem by Walter Lowenfels and two poems on Spain by Alvah Bessie and Olga Cabral.

Another outstanding article in this issue, "For Millionaires Only," by George Marion, author of Bases and Empire, All Quiet in the Kremlin and other books, presents facts that expose the reality of the "free press" in the U. S.

Alan Max contributes "N-D: Hollywood's Latest Invention," a satirical piece.

### French Film Star in Plea for Rosenbergs

Simone Signoret, famous French movie star has appealed for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Miss Signoret was recently awarded the title of 'Best Foreign Actress' by the British Film Academy.

Her husband, well known singer Yves Montand, has also signed the appeal.

## on the scoreboard

—by lester rodney

### Counting 12 Teams Out by June 9 . . .

IT'S A LONG WAY to Sept. 30th, less than one-third of the season has been played and the flowers that bloom in the spring tra la have nothing to do with the case.

Just the same certain powerful things have been happening in the two big leagues, and this seems like a fair moment to start thinking about re-evaluations, and maybe even to weigh in with a brash statement or two.

If you venture the opinion—and we hereby venture it—that only Cleveland in the American and Milwaukee in the National have whatever chance there is of stopping the Yanks and Dodgers, you will get no argument in the American League, but you might get some fuss from Giant, Card and Philly fans in the National. One at a time now.

In the American the Yanks are away to their best start. They are threatening to break the race wide open by July 4th—and could. In the face of this searing start only Cleveland has hung within reasonable distance. The rest of the league just isn't in it. The White Sox, as feared, haven't the pitching.

So it's Cleveland or nobody, and most folks are inclined to say nobody right here and now. This I think is premature. Though the Yanks have won 11 in a row and 21 of their last 24, the Indians minus their biggest guns, have still hung to within 5½ games, five on the key losing side. Nobody else is any longer in sight.

When a wild pitch broke Luke Easter's foot on the fourth day of the season, the Indians' cleanup hitter had already knocked in five runs. As of Sunday's averages, his good-fielding replacement had knocked in but nine, and was hitting .210. That's a mighty big loss.

Easter is coming back in a matter of weeks. The cast is off and he's working out. It could be the Yanks are still the better team, but the fact is that at their hottest they have NOT completely shaken off the Easter-less Indians, and the fact also is that the Yanks have been getting the best out of such elder parts as Phil Rizzuto and Johnny Sain who do not figure to hold up through the summer at top speed.

This weekend the Yanks move into Cleveland for a four-game set. If they win the series, it's about as over as a season can be in mid-June. Cleveland needs a minimum of 3 out of the 4 to get back into the race. If they can do it, make no mistake, it's still a two-team race and not a one-team runaway. If the Yanks bowl through the Indians this weekend, Easter can come back and be a lot of help later but it won't figure to matter much.

IN MILWAUKEE, reports say, fans are already screaming for World Series tickets. They are silly, but not too much sillier than those who think the Braves are much over their head and will certainly collapse with a terrific thud any minute and fall out of the race.

I think Brooklyn is clearly the best all round club in the league, and I now also feel that only Milwaukee has the wherewithal to make a race of it with Messrs. Campanella, Robinson, Reese, Snider, Hodges, et al.

There are some who think the Braves are the same team as last year's Boston Braves magically (and hence temporarily) transformed by the new fan spirit behind them. Well, the Milwaukee fever is certainly part of the team's fine showing to date, as the players themselves eloquently testify. But this is NOT the same team.

Just take the young battery of Antonelli and Crandall, back from the Army. How can you say it's the same team? As baseball values are figured, this duo would have to be called a \$400,000 pair. Then there is the new centerfielder, the remarkable rookie Bill Bruton. There is Andy Pafko's steady caliber added. Joe Adcock at first. Pitchers Buhl and Liddle. None of these were on the Braves last year. And of those who WERE on the club last year, you have the swift development of Ed Mathews from first year uncertainty to full blown slugging stardom, and the further development of the smart fielding dup of Logan and Dittmer.

This club is constituted in a way which is considered ideal theoretically in baseball. Down the middle, through catcher Crandall, keystones Logan and Dittmer, and the remarkable Bruton, there is exceptional defensive strength. The heavy power comes primarily from the extremities, from Mathews and Adcock in the infield, Gordon and Pafko in the outfield. This is a sound baseball structure. When you add the deep and solid pitching staff you have a formidable challenger which is not going to go "poof" all of a sudden and become last year's Bostons overnight.

Not that there aren't some questions to be answered yet by the Braves . . . like whether veteran Gordon particularly, and Pafko behind him, can play the whole schedule without bogging down . . . whether Adcock will prove a consistent enough socker over the season . . . but the fact also remains that the Braves have a strong bench with exceptionally able replacements in Jim Fendleton and George Crowe, strong, young hard hitters who can step in and take up slack and start belting homers.

So I see this club as an authentic threat to the Dodgers, though not, in my opinion, as well equipped as Brooklyn, and I also see it as the ONLY threat to Brooklyn.

GIANT FANS will have to face the fact of life that without pitching help the club will generate a strong push here and there based on the class of its regular team, but it will sputter and go sour again. It will take a miraculous recovery of full 1951 form by Jansen and Maglie to change this estimate, and you can write your own odds on that happening.

The Phils have been my candidate for most overestimated for a long time. In fact, I picked them for 5th, which may have been overdoing it, but I never saw any pitching whatsoever behind the big two, and there are important weaknesses elsewhere, notably in defensive catching, and at 2nd.

The Cards are not as balanced a club as either the Dodgers or Braves. They lack pennant class at short, they have a lot of age in right field, a big question mark still in center. However, unlike the Giants and Phils, they have potential pitching strength in good depth, so if Musial finally gets hot this could still conceivably be a contender.

But, all in all, unless Cleveland manages to put a big dent in that Yankee lead this weekend, it looks from here in mid-June like another Stadium-Ebbets Field chapter coming up in October.



# Delegates of 80 Nations Meet at Women's Parley

By PHYLLIS ROSNER

COPENHAGEN, June 5 (By Mail).—Colorfully decorated Sports Hall here was filled with the sound of soft laughter and of many languages this morning as women from all over the world took their seats, greeted their neighbors and awaited the opening of the World Congress of Women.

## Newsguild Hits Firing Of McCarthy Victim

The American Newspaper Guild (CIO) executive board has voted to take up as a grievance the case of Theodore Polumbaum, who was fired from the Boston bureau of United Press Newspictures because he defied the House un-American activities committee.

ANC executive vice-president Ralph B. Novak and secretary-treasurer William J. Farson were instructed to handle the case under a new clause in the recently negotiated UP contract which provides for arbitration of grievances. The Guild board said the firing was a violation of the UP contract guarantee that no employee shall be fired except for "just and sufficient" cause.

Polumbaum, a 1948 graduate of Yale, worked on the York (Pa.) Gazette & Daily for 1½ years and went to UP in Boston. He was transferred to UP Newspictures as a script writer for television pictures. UP examined his scripts and did not find any "subversive" matter in them.

At UP Polumbaum filled out personnel papers in which he said he had never been a Communist. When he was called before the House committee in Washington April 21, the young reporter declined to state whether he had ever been a Communist. Polumbaum held the question was an

invasion of his constitutional rights under the fifth amendment and accused the committee of witch-hunting. Two days later he was fired by UP on grounds that his action was "incompatible with the best interests of journalism."

Steve Ripley, ANC acting wire service administrator, brought the case before the executive board after receiving a protest from a Cleveland Guild member, who wrote: "There is no need to agree with the political convictions of Polumbaum or anyone else. There is need, however, to see that all his rights are vigorously defended, because his rights today are ours tomorrow—and who will there be left to defend us if we let the terror cow us?"

Ripley pointed out that the Guild's position on such matters was laid down by overwhelming vote of the San Francisco convention in 1948, which held that political belief "in the absence of overt acts of misfeasance" does not constitute cause for dismissal. The board named committees to find out whether Associated Press reporter William Oatis, recently released from a Czech prison where he was serving a term for espionage, and New York Post editor James A. Wechsler would be available as speakers at the ANC Boston convention in June.

Mrs. Ruth Herman, chairman of the Danish section of the Women's International Democratic Federation, welcomed the 800 delegates from 80 countries of varying social systems.

Opening the Congress, Madame Eugenie Cotton, president of the Federation, said: "Women in all circumstances realize that they will act more effectively if they possess equal rights with men in all spheres."

Applause swept the great Sports Hall as she declared: "It is not enough to protect children from war. They must be prepared for a happy and fruitful life."

For five days these women of varying points of view on political and economic questions will hammer out a common platform to forward the fight for the rights of women and for the defense of peace.

Dr. Andrea Andreen, Swedish member of the International Scientists Commission, which traveled to Korea to investigate the charges of germ warfare, opened the debate on the first of the two main topics, defense of the rights of women as mothers, workers and citizens.

In many countries women are discriminated against in wages and working conditions, or civil and political rights, she said and in others there is discrimination in education, she said. In the USSR, the Chinese People's Republic and the Eastern Democracies, she declared, women enjoy full equality, not formally but in reality.

Among those elected to the presidium of the congress were Chinese Minister of Health Madame Li Teh-Chuan; Mrs. Monica Felton of Great Britain; Nina Popova, secretary of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee and the Indian member of parliament, Mrs. A. Mascerene.

Flowers and other gifts were presented to members of the presidium by Danish trade unions.

## 'Selective Strike' By AFL Laborers In California

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8 (FP).—The AFL laborers union has called a "selective strike" against the Associated General Contractors in central and northern California. Its members walked off 25 jobs, leaving others unaffected.

The union is taking men off the selected projects or refusing to supply new workers to win its demand for a \$2.08 hourly rate.

At the same time 800 tool and die makers in the International Association of Machinists (IAM) since May 27 have reported sick in nine plants in the San Francisco bay area to express dissatisfaction with the 3-year master agreement recently negotiated between the IAM and California Metal Trades Assn.

The new contract was approved by a majority of IAM locals in the area but was turned down by the Tool and Die Makers Lodge. The men have been ordered back by their international, but most were still out.



## Soviets Name Austria High Commissioner

VIENNA, June 8.—I. L. Ilyichev has been named "Supreme Commissar of the Soviet Union in Austria," the equivalent of a high commissioner, to replace Lt. Gen. Vladimir P. Sviridov, Soviet High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Soviet Forces in Austria since 1949.

## Amnesty

(Continued from Page 4)

Washington to Truman, inclusive.

Amnesty is a form of pardon, the dictionary defining it as: "A general pardon of the offenses of citizens or subjects against a government." Amnesty is that form of pardon which is usually applied in cases of offenses against the sovereignty of the state, or of political offenses, and it usually applies to a defined class or group of people, rather than to a specific individual. In practice, the terms pardon and amnesty are often used interchangeably and offenders other than political can receive amnesty. We have been freshly reminded of this by the recent widespread amnesties issued in the Soviet Union and in some of the lands of People's Democracy. Amnesty of this general nature, applying to non-political offenders has also been issued by several American Presidents.

Usually, however, amnesty has applied to political prisoners. Amnesties, unless specific conditions or exceptions are attached, serve to wipe out convictions and to restore to the prisoners all the rights and privileges they held prior to conviction.

An authoritative opinion was rendered on the President's amnesty power, in 1892, by the then Solicitor-General, William Howard Taft, who acted at the direction of President Benjamin Harrison. Taft—later, of course, himself President—referred his chief to earlier examples of general pardons and amnesties, and remarked that if the President could grant a pardon, as no one questioned, he could grant ten thousand pardons, and if he could grant these individually, he certainly could also grant them collectively.

There is, then, no question of the President's power to grant amnesty and the granting of amnesty has been done frequently in the course of our country's history. Amnesty is a well established, thoroughly American practice.

In our next article we shall examine these questions: Around what main issues and struggles have people been jailed, or executed, by the U. S. government, because of their politics? What Presidents in the past have granted amnesty and in what connection?

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## Hits Use of Prison Labor on Oregon Estates

SALEM, Ore., June 8. (FP)—A charge that state penitentiary officials are using prisoners as forced laborers was leveled here by chairman Howard Morgan of the Democratic state central committee. In a letter to Gov. Paul Patterson (R), the Democratic official demanded a full scale investigation of the state prison on grounds that convict labor is being used for the profit of private landowners.

He said contracts for land clearing have "been negotiated verbally" with landowners by "a high prison official" who was and still is a subordinate of the state board of control. Morgan said he personally investigated one land clearing deal involving "some 40 convicts as well as state-owned bulldozers and other equipment in the rich mint-growing region along the Santiam," a tributary of the Willamette near Salem.

The land clearing, Morgan asserted, included not only wood cutting but removal and burning of stumps and debris "on terms extremely favorable to select landowners."

Former prison superintendent George Alexander, who was in charge of work operations denied the charges. There was a shakeup in personnel at the penitentiary recently, but Morgan charged prison labor had been used for the benefit of private persons since then as well as for the past 18 months.

Morgan said he was "very tired of seeing official misconduct in this state go unnoticed by those in authority."

## Order NLRB Hearing At Pacific Tel & Tel

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8 (FP).—The NLRB has ordered a full hearing for June 30 on the bargaining agent for 300 employees of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. The workers are now covered by a CIO Communications Workers contract, but the Order of Repeaters & Toll Test-boardmen claims jurisdiction.

## What's On?

TENTH ANNIVERSARY of American-Soviet relations — concert-film-exhibit, Tues. and Wed., June 16-17. Afternoon 3-5 p.m. Adm. 50c, children 15c. Evenings 7:30 p.m. Adm. \$1, at Club Cinema, 439 6th Ave., between 5th and 10th Sts. Adm.: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

YOU ARE INVITED to hear a report on the recent convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union by George Morris. Wed., June 16, 6:30 p.m. at Hotel Capitol, Terrace Room, 51st St. and 5th Ave. Adm. Free.

## ATTENTION All Press Directors and Readers

1. For better service on subscriptions, A—please mark all cards sent to us whether new or renewal. B—If it's a bundle of papers, indicate how many the person now gets, or say add to bundle, or make a bundle of 2, 3, or more.

2. For summer vacationists. A—changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one. B—This is for a change of address at any time. C—To expedite the stopping of a subscription, also send us the wrapper from the paper.

3. All orders for Club bundles must be in our office no later than 10:30 a.m. on Thursday.

4. In calling these things to your attention, we hope to avoid many errors made in the past, and to give better service to our readers.

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